

orough and efficient, and of practical character, as the result of a defective system would create injustice and tend to injure those who might be induced to rely on reports having the sanction of a Government or other official auditor.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. the Minister of Finance."

If, as the Traders Bank shareholders and directors suggest, the Government does inaugurate a scheme of inspection, it will be the most radical improvement in Canadian Banking procedure in recent years. The Management of the Traders Bank must be credited upon their stand upon this question. Government inspection of Banks is needed in Canada to make our system beyond question the most solid and efficient in the world and those banks which, like the Traders, throw their influence in this direction deserve the commendation of the Public.

Other outstanding features of the 1910 business brought out in the meeting are given below, and they will make very interesting reading to depositors, shareholders and those interested in the success and growth of the Traders Bank.

Deposits increased over \$6,000,000. Total deposits are now over \$36,000,000. To keep up with the growth of the country, eleven new branches were opened, scattered from Porcupine to British Columbia. \$348,360 was distributed in dividends and \$100,000 added to reserve fund, which now amounts to \$2,300,000. Total assets now amount to \$47,152,736. There are now 1,813 people holding shares in the Traders Bank and the number is constantly increasing. The Management has handled the affairs of the Bank in an able manner, so that the development of the Traders Bank is fully in accord with that of the country. The report for 1910 is one that will further increase the great asset which the Traders possess, the confidence of Canadians. Mr. C. D. Warren was re-elected President and Honorable J. R. Stratton Vice-President.

The complete report for the year 1910 is being issued in handsome booklet form and will be gladly sent on request to any one anywhere. Apart from special infor-

in the hospital in the afternoon.

SIX MEN FATALLY INJURED.

Portion of Mine at Pittston, Pa., Was Wrecked.

A despatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: An explosion of powder or gas at the Hughestown No. 11 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. at Pittston on Wednesday wrecked a section of the mine and killed and injured a number of workmen. Late in the afternoon the officials reported all out of the mine. Forty men who were shut in and had a narrow escape made their way out safely. Of the eleven injured, six are fatally burned and five are seriously hurt.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Skated Into Open Channel in Hamilton Bay.

A despatch from Hamilton says: While skating on the bay on Sunday morning, Frederick Smith, aged 21, eldest son of Mr. Henry Smith, 80 Wood street east, skated into the channel that had been cut by the Dewey & O'Heir Ice Company, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Albert Smith, whose home is at 156 Brock street, Brantford, with him at the time, is also missing, and it is feared he also went to death in the water.

RAISE FIRE RATES.

Western Underwriters Put Up the Price on Winnipeg.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Following a million dollar fire loss in Winnipeg last year, and \$400,000 in January, the Western Canada Underwriters' Association decided on Friday to raise rates by ten to fifty cents on the \$100. This will be partially offset by the increased reduction where signal services and automatic alarms are installed.

There is much feeling in South Africa because Viscount Gladstone reprieved the death sentence of a black man charged with assaulting a white woman.

The agreement would affect many industries and trades, and especially the smaller trades of Canada. It would dislocate trade greatly, but no man could now say how far this dislocation might proceed.

The finance minister had spoken of the importance of cultivating trade with the hundred million people to the south. What about the trade of the three or four hundred million people under the British flag? Was not that trade the first consideration? If the past ten years' history were to be considered, the speech heard to-day and the announcements made were unnecessary, for the past ten years had been filled with the preaching of the finance minister and his colleagues, of Canada's winning world-wide trade, or Canada's winning imperial trade, and of Canada's independence of its neighbors. But now in a sweep the whole policy had been changed. Canada's trade was now made to swing on that of the United States.

And for this dislocation and adjustment, what assurance had we of permanency. The finance minister told us that he hoped the agreement was cast for some time, but that it could be terminated at any moment by either country.

The minister was open to criticism for vagueness. What would happen if Canada deemed it wise to change half a dozen items in the agreement? Trade was to be dislocated without any assurances that this was to last for six weeks, or that long. If the government had stood firm last year to the United States, it would never have been forced into the position it was, of having to give these concessions now.

As to the reduction of agricultural implements, the farmer would not be the gainer by a cent. The manufacturer and the middleman would absorb the reduction entirely. The United States continued in the past, and in the future as well had and would frame their tariff in order that their own people would get the cream of the trade.

AT WASHINGTON.

A despatch from Washington says: The United States Congress can scarcely grasp it. Until the special message of President Taft, with which he accompanied the reciprocity agreement with Canada was read, no one had a very clear idea of the extreme length the President and his Secretary of State had gone in endeavoring to bring to a crisis the contention regarding the high cost of living. Certainly the President in his message makes it clear that the cost of the necessities of the interior of American bodies, rather than the exteriors, was the prime motive in bringing about the conference with the Canadian ministers. Now, when the schedules are out in the light, Senators and Representatives alike are being dragged back and forth by the complaints that food is too high and by the fear that Canadian competition will ruin the farmers.

That there will be a contest over this matter and that President Taft will press it with vigor there is no doubt. It is impossible to get a good idea of what line the contest will take.

MORE IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The chief feature of the proposed tariff agreement with the United States is the removal of all duties on both sides of the border on the bulk of what is known as natural

like that already concluded with France, must tend to diminish British preference, and is, to that extent, detrimental to the policy of closer union."

The editorials in the London newspapers dealing with the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada are concerned more with its effect on the policy of Imperial preference than the merits of the agreement itself. The protectionist journals consider that the agreement if ratified will deal a serious blow to British trade and increase the cost of food in Great Britain through the diversion of Canadian supplies to the United States.

TO FIGHT FREE FISH.

A despatch from Gloucester, Mass., says: Special sessions of the Council, the Board of Trade and the Master Mariners' Association, the last two meeting jointly, were held on Friday, at which steps were taken toward a united opposition to that part of the proposed reciprocity treaty which deals with fish. The City Council adopted resolutions which declare that the proposed treaty is inimical to the welfare of the City of Gloucester and to other ports of the New England coast which depend upon the fisheries.

POWER FOR FOREST RANGERS.

Commission Says They Can Inspect Railway Engines.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Granted large powers by the Railway Commission through its rangers, who are given all the authority of inspectors of the commission, the Dominion Forestry Department will this year make a special effort to enforce the recent regulations of the commission in regard to forest fires caused by railways. A separate official will be appointed to look after this part of the work. The latest step, that of constituting the department's rangers inspectors, is one of the most important that has yet been taken with the view of preserving the Canadian forest wealth. The forest service was formerly greatly hampered by the inability of its employees to go to any length in their investigations, but as now empowered they will be able to inspect locomotives to see if they are properly equipped with spark-preventing devices, and in other ways to act directly as agents of the Railway Commission.

The department will this year initiate a new side of its work, which may eventually require a separate laboratory, as in the American forest service. This is the testing of preservatives for fence posts and the like, a matter of great interest in the west.

LOST CHILD AND MONEY.

George Cheers' Infant Daughter Burned to Death.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: While George Cheers was trying to save a roll of bills under his pillow during the burning of his house on Tuesday morning, his five-year-old daughter, asleep in the bed he was searching, was burned to death. Cheers was badly burned, and the money was not saved.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs.

JAPAN AS A PEACE FACTOR

Mission of English-Speaking Races May Cause American-Japanese Entente.

A despatch from London says: The Fortnightly Review contains a notable article on the subject of an Anglo-American entente by Editor Archibald S. Hurd, whose writings on naval topics have a wide circulation.

After pointing out the enormous increase in the armaments of all the nations, the writer says: "The higher standard of expenditure upon navies and armies by democratic countries is not a presage of war, but a guarantee of peace. The realization of the increasing horrors of war by those who control the affairs of these nations, with their complicated commercial and social systems, is making for peace and

also for increased armaments. The terrors of war, acting on democracies largely unwarlike, must force the statesmen of the world to further efforts toward the consolidation of national interests."

Mr. Hurd says that it will not be an easy matter to reconcile a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance with the movement for the consolidation of the English-speaking races, but he holds that the concordat is inevitable, and may pave the way for an American-Japanese entente, which will allay the nervousness and irritability in Australia and Canada. He concludes that the preparedness of Great Britain and the United States for war is the best omen of world tranquility.